Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1808. [No. 2286.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller. V. M.

The Subicriber
INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets—
STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,
A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,
ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.
The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. 3m

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
30 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
80 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	6	—		30,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6169 Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.
The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT assorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14.

G. W. CARLIN,

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their former favors, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He likewise takes this opportunity of informing them, that he intends to commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on the 19th of this instant. Those who wish to be instructed in either of the branches he has heretofore taught, will please to make early application, as the number of pupils will be limited.

September 17. d

Bricklayers & Masons wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ some Bricklayers and Masons at Fort Warburton—he will give *One Dollar and 75 Cents per day.* Apply at the Fort.

Oswald Warner.

September 20. d1w†

Valuable Property for Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, and immediate possession given—

A Lot of Ground, on which is erected a good substantial two story frame house, beginning on the north side of Prince-street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the westward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 8 1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, adjoining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the purchaser either to receive a conveyance in fee simple immediately after the sale and give a deed of trust on the property to secure the payment of the notes, or to have his title on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } *Trustees.*

September 13. dts

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono.
oogsheads brown Sugars.
lbs. green Coffee.
mperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels *very fresh LIMES,* in excellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2awdm

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 2[illegible] d

For Freight,
The Schooner
CHARLES,
CAPTAIN M'LELLAN;
Will take about 800 barrels on eight to BOSTON or any Eastern Port, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have now landing from said Schooner, for sale,
60 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
8 do. Jamaica Rum,
18 ton St. Petersburg Hemp,
100 bolts Ravens Duck.

FOR BOSTON,

The regular trading Schooner
HAZARD;
Capt. NEWCOMB:
—Will sail in a few days. For Freight of 6 or 700 barrels, or passage having elegant accommodations. Apply as above.

September 19. 3aw3w

French Night School.

THE subscriber will open his NIGHT FRENCH SCHOOL, at the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, on the 17th of next month. Terms of tuition may be known on application.

John Frignet.

September 24. 3t

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts,* deceased.

R. L. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

WANTED,

A well disposed NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 13 years of age. For such, *well recommended,* I will give a liberal price.

Cuthbert Powell.

September 13. 3taw2w

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

SAMUEL WHEELER

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand on Fairfax-street, to the store next to the Washington tavern on King-street, where he has for sale, a good assortment of SHOES of the best quality.

9th month, 5th. eo

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Have just Received,
60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.
Which will be sold at a low advance.
Likewise per schr. Lark,
1000 sides red Soal Leather.
5 boxes Wool Cards.

September 12 3aw2w

☞ Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for a few *likely young NEGROES*—Apply at the Indian-Queen tavern for three or four days.

September 26. dtf

Public Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, expose to sale, on the premises, near the new turnpike gate, at 12 o'clock, several LOTS, being a part of *Pearson's Tract.* The land is fertile, and full of young thriving timber—there is a spring on each lot, with handsome & convenient scites for building: they contain from 7 to 14 acres, according to a survey lately made. The lots will be sold on a credit of 60 and 90 days, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the punctual payment at the stated periods. The title and plats will be shewn on the day of sale by

Charles Little, *Ex'r.*
Of J. West, dec'd.

September 26. dts

WANTED,

A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 20.

Yesterday the Vault of the Court Room in the North Wing of the Capitol fell down.—Several workmen, under the direction of Mr. *John Lenthall*, the clerk of the works, were under the vault, lowering down that part of the centre which still stood under it, just before it fell. A loud crack gave notice of their danger, and all of them escaped out of the windows, or under the adjoining vaults, excepting Mr. *Lenthall*, who, to judge from the place in which his body was found, wanted only a single step to have secured his retreat also. But being under that part of the arch, the centre of which had been removed on Friday; he was suddenly buried under many tons of bricks, and must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life.

As all the butments of this vault are standing, without the smallest failure, it is not easy satisfactorily to account for the sudden falling of the work.

Its construction was such as ought to have rendered it perfectly secure, and the vault of the Senate chamber over it, which is of greater magnitude and much bolder design, stands as firmly as when first built; although by the falling of the arch below, part of its centres were violently torn from under it, and all the central support removed from the remainder. It is now about two months since the cylindrical parts of the fallen vault, which was about 52 feet span, were closed, and the centre eased. The remainder of the vault, a half dome of 59 feet 6 inches span, was at the same time completed and the centres eased.—A few days afterwards, Mr. Lenthall attempted to strike the centre of the cylindrical part entirely, and lowered it so as to make it bear its own weight, but perceiving an unaccountable warping of the arch in one part, he again raised the centre, and suffered it to remain for two months. On Friday he removed it entirely, and so confident was he that the arch could not fall, notwithstanding the injury it had received, that after removing the cylindrical centre, he proceeded to strike the spherical part.

It was always the opinion of Mr. Lenthall, that, to use his own words, this vault had not fair play. Having been absent in the month of July and August for a few weeks, I received a letter from him on this subject, in which he did not explain this hint; but while directing the work on Friday last, he mentioned a number of facts, and which lead to a supicion that some persons, during the absence of the workmen at their meals, had from time to time lowered the centres in partlcular parts, and in some had entirely removed the wedges that supported them; and as on Saturday morning two of the arches forming the floor of the Senate chamber were found to be injured by a violent attempt to drive down the key bricks, a number of which were forced half way down—the mark of the blow which had been struck being still very evident; I enquired into the preceding attempts and finding them verified, I declared my intention to consult the superintendant of the city, and offer a considerable reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of such thankless villainy.

I mention these facts in justice to the opinion of Mr. Lenthall, and as only ONE of the causes of failure, without attaching suspicion to any individual. I know none whom I could possibly suspect: for although the alterations in the public buildings have created me many personal enemies, I freely acquit all those whom I know to be such, of the suspicion of so flagrant an abandonment of all principle, and of all regard to the lives of those who labor at the works. The real causes of the failure, I conceive to have been a too early removal of the centres, and perhaps a removal not altogether judicious. And in as far as I might have controlled the judgment of any of those who are in trust under me, the error of confiding too much in the experience of others against my own opinion, ought to relieve every other person engaged in the work from blame. But after having safely constructed many infinitely bolder and more dangerous vaults without any accident, Mr. Lenthall's intrepidity occasioned frequent alarms for his safety, and his activity was such, that he often had incurred considerable risk alone, before any one was apprised of his intention. That he at last fell a victim to his zeal for the public service, which always out-stripped all regard for his own interest, convenience and safety, is most sensibly deplored by all who acted with him.

Mr. John Lenthall was born at Chesterfield, in the county of Derby in England, and bro't up to the business of a carpenter. He was in his youth much employed in the mines, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the manner of working them, and of all the machinery used in that part of England. He was not less acquainted with the cotton works, and joining an insatiable desire of knowledge to a strong memory and sound judgment, his acquaintance with arts and sciences, not immediately connected with his trade, was very extensive and by no means slight. He was also a superior draughtsman, and of his own particular business a perfect master. Though of very moderate stature his personal strength and activity was unequalled, and the command he required of all those who were placed under him was atchieved by his own superior abilities.

The full utility of so many and such extraordinary qualifications of mind and body, so seldom united in the same man, was somewhat abated by a reserved exterior and a rigid adherence to his own principles and opinions which nothing could bend; and on a slight acquaintance his character was not conciliating. In the execution of his public duty, and especially in the control of expenditure he was so inflexibly just, as to be often thought harsh; but when acting in his individual character, the benevolence of his heart could not be mistaken, and he was by all those who had known him long as much loved as respected.

He had resided for the last 15 or 16 years in America and was one of the early inhabitants of this city, in which he had invested the earnings of many laborious years. Since the year 1803 he has been clerk or immediate superintendant of the public works, and had in that situation acquired a reputation for talents and virtues, unanimously conceded to few. His loss to the public, it will not be easy to repair.

In private life Mr. Lenthall was a faithful and affectionate husband, and a fond father. He has left behind him a most amiable widow and three small children. Of the loss they have suffered more can be felt than expressed. He was, I believe about forty five years of age.

B. HENRY LATROBE,
Surveyor of the public buildings.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

OUR democratic editors are continually telling us of the difficulties in which the government found itself involved, when the embargo was laid. 'The choice," say they, "was of necessity to be made out of difficulties alone. It was not a choice out of goods and evils, but of evils alone." None of our very wish editors, however, have vouchsafed to tell us who brought the country into these "difficulties." The federal editors told their readers long ago, that such difficulties would happen—that the administration was taking the direct road to these evils—that it was inviting aggression from foreign powers, and that the time would certainly come when our philosophic executive would be involved in troubles from which it could never extricate itself, but by destroying the liberties of the country. The pitiful, whining language which our present administration has ever held to foreign nations, and the defenceless situation in which it has placed the country, has been the cause of our degradation. We should never have been driven to the dire necessity of *cutting our own throats to save our lives*, if the administration had tread in the steps of Washington. Mr. Madison himself foresaw these difficulties, and well knew what would prevent them, as appears from a speech he made in the Virginia Convention in the year 1786. He there said, "Weakness will invite insults. A respectable government will not only entitle us to a participation of the advantages which are enjoyed by other nations, but will be a security against attacks and insults. It is to avoid the calamity of being obliged to have large armaments that we should establish this government. The best way to avoid danger is to be in a capacity to withstand it."

What has been done by our administration to place the country in a situation to withstand danger? Nothing! They have, as Jefferson says, "for years been looking on the people of Europe, afflicted with all the evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together;" never dreaming all this while, that those nations which had "abandoned all moral rule" with regard to each other, might sooner or later do so with respect to us.

Our best friend Napolean, said our ministerial editors, is fighting for the *liberty of the seas*, and for the amelioration of the destinies of mankind. He, good, kind soul, will do us no harm. We have nothing to do but "look on as spectators," and rejoice at his mighty atchievements, and we may always "keep aloof from the calamitious conflicts," which have been caused by his unbounded ambition in Europe. And as to Great Britain, she must soon submit to the sway of our good friend the "universal conqueror." But if she should maintain herself as a nation, we have nothing to fear from her, she cannot "beset the highway of commerce." So if she should attempt to injure us, or our good friend Bonaparte, we can easily frighten her to terms with an embargo, or at all events we can starve her to death; she cannot live without our trade six months.

This has been the language of the democrats for eight years past. They have been literally crying peace! peace! when there was no peace. And now the danger has come upon them and the day of reckoning is at hand, they begin to tell about a *choice of difficulties!*

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, *July* 28.

THE EXPEDITION.—The following is an exact return and arrangement of the forces, destined for Spain and Portugal, including the expeditions already sailed under sir Arthur Wellesley and major-gen. Spencer:

Commander in chief not yet known.

Second in command lieut. gen. sir H. Burrard.

FIRST DIVISION.

Commanded by lieut. gen. John Hope.

2d foot, 700; 4th do. first battalion, 978; 28th do. first do. 1000—2678—brig. gen. Acland.

79th foot, first battalion, 1000; 91st do. first do. 940; 92d do. first do. 940—2880—maj. gen. Ferguson. Total, 5558.

SECOND DIVISION.

Commanded by lieut. gen. lord Paget.

6th foot, first battalion, 900; 29th do. do. 800; 32d do. do. 900—2800—major gen. Spencer.

5th foot, first battalion, 1000; 36th do. 1st do. 950; 82d do. first do. 950—2900—brig. gen. Nightignale. Total, 5500.

THIRD DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Frazer.

9th foot, 1st battalion, 900; do. do. 2d do. 950; 40th do. do. do. 990—2840——maj. gen. Hill.

[illegible] foot, 1st battslion, 900; 45th do. do do. 950; 97th do. do. do. 750—2600——brig. gen. Fane. Total, 5440.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley.

20th foot, 1st battalion, 600; 88th do. 1st do. 980; 71st do. 1st, do. 950—2530——brig. gen. Crawford.

4 battalions of the light infantry of the German legion, 2800—maj. gen. Murray. Total, 5330.

RESERVE.

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore.

18th light dragoons, 640; 8d German legion light dragoons, 563—1203.

52d foot, 3d battalion, 955; do. do. 2d do. 820; 96th do. do. do. 900—2675——brig. gen. Ans ruther.

43d foot, 2d battalion, 800; 60th do. 5th do. 940; 2d German light Infantry battalions, 1800—3540—brig. gen. B. Stuart.—Total 7418.

RECAPITULATION.

1st division,	5558
2d	5500
3d	5440
4th	5330
Reserve	7418
Total	29,246

The artillery, royal waggon, train, &c. are not included in the above statement.

In addition to this, a second expedition is already planned, to consist of 8000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry. Among the latter are those matchless body of men, the first and second brigade of guards, at Deal and Chatham, amounting to near 5000 rank and file.

FROM HAMBURG, *July* 19.

"Every one here is in the greatest agitation, in consequence of accounts received here yesterday from Vienna. Andreossi, the French ambassador, not having received satisfactory reparation for the insult offered to his master, by the emperor having ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches for the safety of the Pope, is said to have used most insolent language to count Stadion, the minister for foreign affairs.—The latter has always been a decided enemy of the French. The personal invectives directed against him by the French government, which appeared in the Moniteur immediately after the peace of Presburg, have not contributed to weaken this aversion.—In consequence of his spirited and dignified reply to the French ambassador, the latter threatened to quit Vienna.

"A few days after this circumstance occurred, Andreossi received a courier from Bayonne, and immediately demanded an audience of the emperor himself, which was declined under the pretext of indisposition, and he was referred to count Stadion. But whether he refused, in consequence of the late violent altercation, to confer with the minister for foreign affairs, or whether he acted in conformity to orders from Bonaparte, is not known. However, certain is, that he then addressed himself to the archduke Charles, who declined every kind of interference, on the plea of incompetency, and from his unwillingness to break on the department of a minister, who enjoyed in the most distinguished manner the confidence of the emperor. The most extraordinary circumstance in this important transaction is the knowledge which the public immediately acquired of it; whether the connivance of the Austrian government which perhaps was willing to feel the public pulse, or through the indiscretion of Andreossi, remains a mystery. It has, however, produced a very great fermentation in Vienna; and if the Austrian cabinet is willing to resist the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte, it is now fully convinced that the public feel the greatest horror at the perfidious treatment of the Pope and the royal family of Spain. They expressed their indignation so strongly as to hoot some persons belonging to the French embassy. The government in consequence of those symptoms, and to prevent a scene similar to that which before had occurred in Vienna, or to avoid the odium of being the aggressor, in case of a new war, published a strong proclamation against any persons who should be found guilty circulating disquieting reports concerning a new war—however, without taking the slightest notice of the insult offered to the French embassy.

"The ambassador was at last obliged to communicate his dispatches to count Stadion. The same day a cabinet council assembled of which the emperor and all the archdukes, who were in Vienna, assembled.—This conference lasted from ten o'clock till eight in the evening, and upon the breaking up of the council, couriers were immediately dispatched into all the provinces, to Paris, and likewise one to Petersburg. The Russian ambassador, having had the same evening an interview with count Stadion, sent also one to his court. Nothing had transpired which could satisfy the curiosity of the public relative to this extraordinary dispatch of couriers, and what increased the anxiety, was a report that was spread the following day that they were packing up at the French ambassador's hotel.

"The inhabitants here in Hamburg display the most extravagant joy since these accounts have been received from Vienna.—Several merchants received last evening letters on this subject, all containing, with the greatest exactness, the same intelligence.—In every coffee house, in every public place, the citizens already express their hopes of a new continental war, with as much freedom, as if there was not a Frenchman in Hamburg. What confirms this important information is, the conduct observed by the French minister and governor; you know these gentlemen are neither dilitory nor conscientious in their measures; but now they appear to be absolutely panic-struck. Some of the letters go so far as to assert, that Andreossi, after the conference with count Stadion, had demanded passports for himself, and all the persons attached to the embassy—and received them the same evening!!

"I break open the letter to inform you that Bernadotte and the French minister have received Estafettes about two hours ago. It is said they brought intelligence that Andreosy with all his suite, had quitted Vienna!

SALEM, *Sept* 16.

The District Court of the U. S. was opened in this town on Tuesday last, and has been continually crouded ever since. There are numerous causes under the embargo laws, in some of which it is expected the great question of CONSTITUTIONALITY would be called up—a question in which the interests of the people of this town and country are materially involved. An argument on this question has indeed been in several instances offered to the government, but circumstances have hitherto intervened to keep it off; it must, we presume, be finally encountered.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 20.

Arrived schooner Jane, Hedge, of Yarmouth, 28 days from Baltimore, having experienced very severe weather on the passage, and lost a cable and anchor. Came out of the capes 7th instant, in company with a brig from Baltimore for the northward; sloop Susannah, Purrington, from do. for Boston; schooner Elizabeth, Newcomb, from Alexandria for do; and parted company the 11th, in a heavy gale, attended with rain. September 9, was boarded by the Penelope frigate, the Emulous in co. and treated politely; informed she had captured a French brig from the U. S. laden with FLOUR, enquired if there was not a French brig of war at Norfolk? Saw one

ship, a sloop, and a schooner in H. Hole on Sunday. Came over the shoals at noon in company with brig Betsey, Dutch, 6 days from Baltimore, for Salem. Spoke, Sept. 14, long. 73, 19, brig Jane, 18 days from Tuks Island for Yew York—saw her two days afterwards.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

☞ The President and the Heads of Departments are to be at Washington on Monday next, and it is confidently expected that the Executive will be enabled to take off the Embargo before the meeting of Congress. [*Balt. American.*]

An attempt was made on the night of the 22d ult. to set fire to the Navy Arsenal at New Orleans, by throwing into it a reed filled with powder to which a slow match attached. The Navy Stores were also broke open, and some small articles stolen. The commanding officer has offered a reward of 200 dollars for apprehending the incendiaries.

A letter from a gentleman in Mobile to his friend in New Orleans, dated August 8th, says. "Yesterday the Declaration of War by Spain against France was published here. Governor Folch, of West Florida has, also declared himself in favor of Ferdinand VII.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Rutland, Sept. 19.—Since our last we have received but few additional returns of votes for governor. The Northern papers from which we expected to have rendered our list nearly complete, did not arrive as usual on Saturday evening. From the additional returns this day given, it will be perceived that the majority for Tichenor has increased. But little doubt is entertained of his election. The federal ticket for lieutenant governor and counsellors, it is also presumed has succeeded, and we confidently expect there is a majority of federal representatives chosen to the next assembly.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	*Tichenor.*	*Smith.*
Bennington—12 towns, correct,	930	1244
Landgrove,	20	10
Sandgate,	140	42
Peru,	13	23
Windham—12 towns, correct,	1718	512
Putney,	182	43
Halifax,	111	118
Rockingham,	127	148
Rutland—25 towns, corrected,	1532	2372
Mount Tabor,	7	19
Windsor—15 towns, corrected,	932	2105
Rochester,	34	75
Addison—13 towns,	1101	863
Bristol,	72	56
Lincoln,	2	7
Weybridge,	51	56
Orange—6 towns,	535	400
146	146	194
Chittenden—17 towns,	1259	659
Caledonia—3 towns,	366	256
Franklin—14 towns,	1101	712
Grand Isle—2 towns,	246	64
Essex—Guildhall,	60	10
Grandby,	13	0
Lunenburg,	71	21
	10659	10000

Representatives to congress.

From the best information which we have been able to obtain, we are induced to believe that the Vermont representation in the next congress will stand as follows:

Jonathan H. Hubbard, federalist.
J. P. Buckingham, do.
Martin Chittenden, do.
Samuel Shaw, democrat.

Steady habits again.——The Bridgeport Advertiser, speaking of the late Election in Connecticut says—"Fairfield county, formerly the most democratic part of the state, has after this election gained a conspicuous stand in the ranks of federalism. The representatives from this county, are 21 Federal and 7 democratic. Towns which have for a number of years been almost uniformly represented by democrats, have at this election chosen Federalists. The towns of Stratford, Stamford, Weston, and Danbury are among the number."

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Manchester. (England,) to his friend in Boston, under date of July 22.

"Our trade is very good—We have as many orders as we can execute—of course the Weavers are fully employed and contented. In regard to agriculture, we have never had a more luxuriant season. Pasture and mowing grass in abundance—the crops of Grain, and Potatoes, promise well, and notwithstanding the embargo in the United States, wheat is decreasing in price, potatoes 2s. 6d. per bushel and expected to be down to 1s. 3d."

LETTER

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Treasury Department, Sept. 14, 1808.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d August, requesting to know whether any part of the two millions of dollars, appropriated by the act of 13th February, 1806, for defraying the extraordinary expences attending the intercourse with foreign nations, had been drawn from the treasury—and, if thus drawn, to what purpose the money had been applied?

Official documents, already published by order of congress, sufficiently shew that not a single cent of that money has ever been expended. The appropriation was made in order to enable the president to acquire the Floridas by treaty. Messrs. Armstrong & Bowdoin, who were entrusted with the negotiation, were accordingly authorised, if they should succeed in making the purchase, to draw for one million of dollars on the bankers of the U. States at Amsterdam, and for one million on the treasury; as was stated to congress in the annual report on finances of December, 1806. The negociation did not succeed: Florida has not been purchased; those gentlemen never drew for any part of the money; and the funds placed in the hands of the bankers at Amsterdam, part of which would have been applied to the purchase, if it had taken place, have, according to their original destination, been solely applied to the payment of the Dutch debt; as appears by the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund of February, 1808.

The evidence of those facts being scattered amongst voluminous documents of no general circulation, I inclose a certificate a from the register of the treasury, which will remove any doubt on that subject.

I have the honor to be,
With consideration,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

David Thomas, esq. Treasurer of the State of New York, Albany.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Registers Office, Sept. 9, 1807.

I certify, that no part of the sum of two millions of dollars, appropriated by "an act, entitled an act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations," passed the 13th February, 1806, has been drawn from the treasury of the United States; and that the whole appropriation remains full and entire in the said sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, and will be passed in the treasury books to the credit of the surplus fund on the 31st December next, pursuant to the 16th section of the act passed on the 3d March, 1795, provided no part thereof shall hereafter be drawn from the treasury before the end of the present year.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

HALIFAX, *August* 19.

Yesterday 79 Spaniards (late prisoners of war) sailed in the Idas transport, for Havanna. They appeared extremely grateful and happy on the occasion. The following note had been previously addressed to them and had effectually prevented any riot or disturbance:

August 13, 1808.

SPANIARDS,

I ANNOUNCE to you the joyous news of peace, between your nation and that of Great Britain, and that we are *now united in one cause*; that of driving from your country, the usurper and the tyrant of mankind, Bonaparte, who has ensnared your king and attempted to place on your shoulders the yoke of slavery.

On Monday you will have your liberty, and a vessel furnished to carry you to your wives and families, and to the support of your brethren in arms.

I command you, however, not to commit acts of Riot, with your fellow prisoners, (Frenchmen) but conduct yourselves with that dignity and moderation for which the Spanish nation has ever been famed.

JOHN MACKELLAR.
Agent for prisoners of War.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool to another in New-York, dated 25th July.

"The papers agree in representing the account brought by the St. Michaels to be, that the French government is unequivocally conciliatory towards America, and disposed to remove its blockading decrees. If so, our government, we conceive, will readily withdraw its orders in council.

"The stand made in Spain and Portugal against the ascendancy of France, appears to be very general and very steady. A large armament has sailed from this country to the Tagus, where there is no doubt it has now arrived; and another is getting ready with every expedition to co-operate with Spain.

"The effect of these events, which have so unexpectedly arisen, has been very considerable among our manufacturers. We quote Sea-island cotton prime 2s. 8d. to 3s. good 30d. to 32d. fair 28d. to 30d. middling 24d. to 28d. Upland new 22 to 23d. old 16 to 22d. Tennessees 20 to 21 1-2d. Orleans 23 to 25d. Wheat is very dull, and our quotations of American 11s. to 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Potashes 84 to 86s. Pearls 74 to 76s. per cwt. In naval stores little has been done the last week. Rice without any variation.

"By an act lately passed to regulate the trade between this country and America, we observe that the duty on American cotton imported in American ships will be higher than before by about a penny per lb. In English ships it remains the same, say 16s. 10 1-2d. per 100 lbs. while in American it will be 25s. 5d. Ashes in American ships will pay about 3s. per cwt. more than before, in the whole 4s. 9d. and timber by this act will be liable to about four times the former duty."

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S ANSWER

TO THE

DISSENT OF THE REPUBLICANS

From the proceedings of the town of Boston relative to the Embargo.

I have duly received the address of that portion of the citizens of Boston, who have declared their approbation of the present suspension of our commerce, and their dissent from the representation of those of the same place who wished its removal. A division of sentiment was not unexpected.—On no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice; for the general capture of our vessels would have been war on one side, which reason and interest would repel by war and reprisal on our part.

Of the several interests composing those of the United States, that of manufactures would of course prefer to war, a state of non-intercourse, so favorable to their rapid growth and prosperity. Agriculture, although sensibly feeling the loss of market for its produce, would find many aggravations in a state of war. Commerce and navigation, or that portion which is foreign, in the inactivity to which they are reduced by the present state of things, certainly experience their full share in the general inconvenience: but whether war would to them be a preferable alternative, is a question their patriotism would never hastily propose. It is to be regretted, however, that overlooking the real sources of their suffering, the British and French edicts, which constitute the actual blockade of our foreign commerce and navigation, they have with too little reflection, imputed them to laws which have saved them from greater, and have preserved for our own use our vessels, property and seamen, instead of adding them to the strength of those with whom we might eventually have to contend.

The Embargo, giving to the belligerent powers to reserve their unjust proceedings, and to listen to the dictates of justice, of interest and reputation, which equally urge the correction of their wrongs, has availed our country of the only honorable expedient of avoiding war: and should a repeal of these edicts supercede the cause for it, our commercial brethren will become sensible that it has consulted their interests, however agaist their own will. It will be unfortunate for their country if in the mean time, these their expressions of impatience should have the effect of prolonging the very sufferings which have produced them, by exciting a fallacious hope that we may, under any pressure, relinquish our equal right of navigating the ocean, go to such ports as others may prescribe, and there pay the tributary exactions they may impose: an abandonment of national independence and essential rights, revolting to every manly sentiment. While these edicts are in force, no American can ever consent to a return of a peaceable intercourse with those who maintain them.

I am happy in the approach of the period when the feelings and the wisdom of the nation will be collected in their representatives assembled together. To them are committed our rights, to them our wrongs are known, and they will pronounce the remedy they call for; and I hear with pleasure from all, as well those who approve, as who disapprove of the present measures, assurances, of an implicit acquiesence in their enunciation of the general will.

I beg leave through you to communicate this answer to the address on which your signature held the first place, and to add assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Col. PROCTER.

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum.*

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

September 15.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8 co6w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry Good business offers for sale, his entire Stock on hand, *a very choice assortment of GOODS*, adapted to the present and approaching seasons:—The terms low, and the credit liberal, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account, are respectfully requested, if not convenient now to pay, to come forward and adjust the same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of *Bennett and Watts*, are informed, that in consequence of the death of Mr. *Watts*, no further indulgence can be given, after the first of January ensuing—suits will then be ordered indiscriminately against all who may not attend to this notice.

Charles Bennett.
September 14 eo6w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necssary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.
June 4. 2aw

☞ LOTTERY OFFICE.

Lottery Tickets for sale,
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA GRAND LOTTERIES,
By R. H HUGHES,
—No. 69—
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR THE
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

AUTHORIZED by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of February, 1808.

1 prize of	15,000	Dollars is	15,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
2	2,000		4,000
3	1,000		3,000
6	500		3,000
6	400		2,400
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
100	50		5,000
3516	12		42,192
3708			107,592
6	Stationary.		
3714			
First drawn blank first day's drawing			1,000
Do. when 1,500 tickets shall be drawn,			1,000
Do.	3,000	do.	1,000
Do.	5,000	do.	2,000
Do.	8,000	do.	2,000
First drawn blank on the last days drawing		– –	10,000
12,560 Tickets at $10			124,600
			124,592

Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*
Tickets at $11

THE SECOND CLASS
OF THE
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.
STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 prize of		$10,000
2 do.	of	5,000
1 do.	of	4,000
1 do.	of	2,000
8 do.	of	1,000
4 do.	of	500
8 do.	of	300
16 do.	of	200
26 do.	of	100
75 do.	of	50
155 do.	of	20

And a proportionate number of smaller prizes. Tickets 8 dollars.

BUSTLETON & SMITHFIELD.
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
Scheme on an Improved Plan,
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.
HENRY PRATT, Esq. President.

1 prize of	15,000	dollars is	15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
11	500		5,500
20	250		5,000
40	200		8,000
70	100		7.000
100	50		5,000
100	30		3,000
100	25		2,500
102	20		2,040
864	15		12,960
7,500 Tickets at 10 dollars, each, is			75,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

For the convenience of the public, half tickets will be provided by the managers, and signed as the whole tickets.

Prizes payable in cash at the bank of the U. States, *on the next day after each drawing day.*

The whole Lottery will be drawn in *fourteen drawing days*; and to save expence, only as many numbers will be drawn as there are prizes; the residue will of course be blanks.

Useful Arts Lottery.
CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
3		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
10		200	2,000
40		100	4,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
500		10	5,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

This Lottery offers one of the best opportunities for adventurers, that may ever occur again, as all the large prizes are in the wheel and only fourteen days to draw—and tickets at the low price of 2 dollars, but will soon advance to 3.

N. B. All the above Lotteries will be finished this fall. Persons wishing to become adventurers shall receive the greatest encouragement at this office. Letters, post paid, enclosing bank notes of any state, shall be punctually attended to, directed to No. 69, Chesnut-street.

R. H. Hughes.

☞ Good endorsed notes, at 60 days, will be taken in payment for tickets, and cash given for prizes the day after they are drawn, at the usual discount.
Philadelphia, September 16. eo6t

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foalgetter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.
Virginia, King George county, }
June, 24th (25) 1808. } 2aw3m.

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County,
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,
Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.
September 22. 3taw8w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON.

Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in case one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper; race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotan indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.